ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF CALIFORNIA NEWS. Prospective Business in California. CHEBRING NEWS FROM THE MINES Severe Shock of an Earthquake. SKIRMISHING WITH THE INDIANS

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

SALES AT AUCTION. &c., &c., &c.

We are indebted to Thompson & Hitchcock, of Gregory's Express, for files of California papers, on the arrival of the Crescent City. Also to Capt. Wood, of the steamer New Orleans at Panama; E. W. Hull, purser of the Crescent City, and to Dodge's Express, for additional files.

Our Special Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15-4 P. M. I wrote you by the steamer Carolina, which left this port on the 12th inst., with 124 passengers. She carried no treasure. With that letter you will have received full details of the terrible conflagration which occurred here on the night of the 3d inst., and which burned the greater portion of the business part of the city. The list of losses forwarded was as complete as it was possible to make it.

The mail steamer Northerner, and the steamer New Orleans, are about putting out into the bay. Both go loaded with passengers, and notwithstanding

Both go loaded with passengers, and notwithstanding the confusion consequent upon the recent salamity, both carry nearly the usual semi-monthly shipments of treasure. The two take an aggregate of about one million and a quarter.

The whole city was startled about twenty minutes past eight o'clock this morning, by a low rumbling sound, accompanied by the shaking and trembling of the buildings, caused by a severe shock of an earthquake. Some of the houses waved back and forth a distance of one foot. For a minute, the central part of the city presented a scene of confusion. Thousands run from the buildings into the street, hatless, and many with but little clothing. The Plaza was covered with persons from the surrounding buildings, many of them in their drawers and shirts. The boarders at Jones Hotel, some two or three hundred, were at breakfast, and so violent was the shaking of the building, that all made a simultaneous rush for the street, upsetting chairs and tables is their flight. A similar scene was witnessed at the Oriental. Both buildings are very large and of wood. Many of the brick houses, also, were violently shaken, as were the adobes. The shock was felt most sensibly at the Lagoon, a distance of nearly two miles. In some instances, so great was the vibration, that persons in attempting to run, found the same difficulty as is usually experienced on shipboard at sea. Particularly was

great was the vibration, that persons in attempting to run, found the same difficulty as is usually experienced on shipboard at sea. Particularly was this the case with the wharves.

The readers of the Herall will scarcely credit me when I say that I counted, yesterday, on the burnt district, no less than six hundred and eighty-three buildings, either up and occupied, or in process of crection. The fire occurred ten days ago, with two Sundays intervening, and yet the number of buildings I have named are going up like magic. Who will say that San Francisco is prostrated, with such manifestations of energy!

One reason of such prompt rebuilding is found in the fact that ground rents have fallen nearly one hundred per cent since the fire. Lots that before rented for from \$3.00 to \$500, are now in the market at from \$175 to \$300. Kent of buildings, immediately after the fire, for business purposes, went up from fifty to one hundred per cent; but they will soon find their former level, and even go below preon find their former level, and even go below previous rates.

The Columbia came in from Oregon vesterday, bringing dates to the 10th inst. There is nothing of particular interest from the coast above the Klamath mines, which although supposed to be more visionary than real, are said to be yielding satis-

visionary than real, are said to be yielding satisfactorily.

Our commercial matters will be of quite as much
interest to the readers of the Hardd as anything.

Accurate quotations cannot be given, as prices are
still very much unsettled. Nearly every article in
market has advanced. Bleached and brown sheetings and calicoes, have gone up 30 per cent. The
supply is small, particularly of the two former. Saleratus advanced 4 to 12c., very little in market.
Immense quantities of dried apples were burned.
Before the fire they were a drug at 4c; since they
have been sold at 15 a 2bc. Tobacco advanced
from 30 a 37c. to 75 a 80c. Lard and butter
advanced fifty per cent. Fifty thousand pounds
of the former sold yesterday at 14c; nails are
scarce, but few wrought ones in the market. All
kinds of liquors have advanced; Monongabela
whiskey 75 per cent. For two or three days after
the ire, two or three hundred per cent advance was
paid for liquors, but as supplies were brought from

the are, two or three hundred per cent advance was paid for liquors, but as supplies were brought from on board ships in the harbor, prices fell off.

Large quantities of jewelry were either burned or damaged. In one instance, 175 watches were destroyed. Nothing romained but the cases that was of value. There is, however, sufficient supply in the market to prevent an advance, even though we were as flush with money as before the fire.

The Burnt District.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO CORRESPONDENCE SAN FRANCISCO, May 11, 1851. The following is a list of buildings and stores erected and in progress of erection on each street in the burnt district, being one week from the morning

Jackson street. 22 California street. Washington street. 50 Sansome street. 61 Leidesdorf street. Clay street. 46 Montgomery atreet. Commercial street including Long Wharf. 27 Stores Making. 9 Sacramento street.

Making a total of three hundred and sixty-eight I allow you to draw your own inferences from above fact. Yours truly, E. G. Hall. LIST OF FIRMS NOT BURNT OUT.

Cook, Brothers & Co., do. T. H. Selby, Agent of Peter Naylor. Probst, Smith & Co. Hussey, Bond & Hall. Collins, Cushman & Ca Totten & Kellogg, A. D. Hatch & Co. A D Hatch & Co.
Adrian & Story,
M. Huntington, one story
G. E. Hunter, [burned.
D. Gibbs. (long wharf)
Horszeck & General Murray & Sanger Charles M. Seaver C. M. Bentham. Endicott, Green & Onkes
John Haghn & Co.
James Stevenson,
Duniel L. Ross, (pler foot of Clay street.)

Pendied & Stout, do.

Kechus & Tichenor,
Dewitt & Harrison
Bingham, Reynolder

Jin Maryin & Co.

Maryin & Co.

Maryin & Co.

John Haghn & Co.

James Stevenson,
Dodge & Co. s Express,
Pendied & Stout, do.

Kechus & Tichenor,
Dewitt & Harrison
Bingham, Reynolder

Marvin McNuity, Wm K Van Allen, Cogghill & Arrington, Charles Minturn, Brenhart, Jacoby & Co-Johnson & anteid, Paige & Weister, Wm. H. Stowell. itt. Yale & Museum Steene & Hathaway Hubbard, Kilgore & Co. Burton, Holister & Lake, W. H. Raniett & Co., J. C. Wood & Co. F. C. Sandford, S. G. Mergen, Horace Morrison, John C. Brien & Co. Daniel Toy & Son. Rigley & Kashow, Hoff & Owner. J. W. Eaymond. Samuel Eddy, Evans & Carter, Slegmand F. Mey Eavmond, agent of W Howard & Son, of

J. W. Howard & St.
New York,
John B. Steenbergen,
Wm. Hart,
Z. Holt. John G. McKaraker,
Perris & McCollam,
Jona D. Stevenson,
Barnet & Sherwood,
J. Heraberg & Co.
Corrego Hrothers,
Chetwood, Edwards,
& Turk J. Seligman & Co. R. Perkins & Co. Main & Winehester, R. S. Dorr. Robt. Wells & Co. Robt. Wells & Co. French & Roggles. Caughy & Bromley. Benj. Beynolds of Philada Beverly C. Sanders. Hastley, Baines & Co. Ogden & Hayes. Needus & Tichener. Thompson. Griffin & Co. Horner & Co. Gassett & Sanborn. Edward H. Parker. C. T. Huntington. Outario House. & Turk J. & M. Pheian.

Ontario House. Wm. Piekett & Co United States Custom He

s' Hotel," on California street.
Franklin House," corner Sansome street and Gilbert & Price. Gilbert & Price,
Fine & Co.,
James M. Reed,
George W. Cross,
Alexander H. Bryant,
Wm. E. Stoutenbergh,
W. C. Eldredge & Pousland,
G. M. Riake,
"California Ezchange,"
"Sociedad,

C. R. Hunter
Cummings & Philip
Carter & Foller
Wm. S. Clarke & Benjamin Poore,
Earl, Macintosh & Co.
Samuel Sandford,

* Eldorado,"

Verandab,"

* Redla Bella Union."
These five buildings were on the Plaza. These are buildings were on the Faxa.

Thos. Butler King, the Collector of the port, was absent from the city (up at the mines) at the time of the fire. The "Custom House" building was entirely destroyed, with many valuable papers. The "Sub-Treasury" is safe, and is daily guarded by an armed force of United States Marines. There

is about four millions of dollars in the yault.

Although a week only has elapsed since the destroyer swept over a vast portion of our city, still like magic do the buildings rise upon the burnt district. The wonderful stories of the fabled gourd could not have been more surprising. True, we have not the substantial brick blocks that were so much of an ornament to our city previous to the fire; but the energy with which our business men are again at work, will soon restore even these monuments of our progress and enterprise.

Through Washington street, from Montgomery to Kearny, the space is nearly filled with new buildings, already occupied, or in an advanced state of progress. On Montgomery street, a number have already been erected, and many more are going up with rapidity. Clay street presents a very animated appearance in the building way. A number of tenoments are already occupied, and several others will be ready in the course of two or three days. The sound of the busy hammer and saw is heard through Sacramento, Commercial, Sansome, Merchant, and several other streets that were laid waste by the destroyer.

Indeed, every portion of the burnt district is alive with mechanics, who are reaping a harvest by this visitation. Instead of gazing at the ruins and mourning their losses, our business men generally have again entered the lists of competition for trade with all the energy of former times. The appearance of our city was never more animated, though the life is of a somewhat different character from that which marked it ten days since. But we are going forward, and but a few months will elapse before nearly every trace of the recent disaster will have disappeared.

The Effect of the Conflagration.

The Effect of the Conflagration.

[From the Pacific News, May 15.]

The question is frequently asked, what will be the effect upon business of the conflagration which has devastated so large a portion of our city? The answer to it is a matter of serious concern. That the fire has utterly ruined many, vary many, is a lamentable fact; but there are hundreds who, though prostrated for the present, are not entirely ruined. Much of the business property of our city, for some time to come, will depend upon the forbearance of those who hold the liabilities of the unfortunate sufferers by the conflagration.

It has been suggested that an extra session of the Legislature should be called, with a view to the passage of a "stop law," having for its object the prevention of the forcible collection of demands for a twelvementh. But any one who looks at such a proposition coolly, must at once come to the consciusion that it would be quite as disistrous as the recent disaster. All that San Francisco requires to enable her in a short time to assume her wonted business position, is confidence in the integrity and recuperative energies of her citizens. A "stop law" could have no other effect than to weaken, instead of restoring confidence. It would open the door for fraud and rescality of every kind; and law' could have no other effect than to weaken, instead of restoring confidence. It would open the
door for fraud and rescality of every kind; and
while it might be of great service to many who
will eventually pay to the uttermost farthing, if
unmolested by civil prosecution, it would enable a
far greater number to take advantage of such a
policy to defraud their creditors, by putting their
property beyond the reach of execution.

The only instance on record, we believe, where
such an act has been resorted to, was during the
French revolution, and its results were the mest dis-

The only instance on record, we believe, where such an act has been resorted to, was during the French revolution, and its results were the most disastrous. Each man suspected his neighbor, well knowing that pecuniary obligations must be voluntarily discharged, or remain uncancelled, and all business confidence was dissipated. Such, also, would be the effect here to quite as great an extent. In saying this, we do not suppose that any such action will be had by the Legislature that it has been seriously discussed, we know.

As we before remarked, all that is required now, to put business in a comparatively full tide of success in a short time, is confidence and forbearance. San Francisco can and will retrieve her present disastrous fortune; but, in order to do this, our bankers and moneyed men who hold securities, must be patient. To enforce payment now, would drive men of energy and enterprise to seek other localities to escape further ruin and legal oppression. Give them but a fair opportunity, and they will pay every dollar and fulfilevery contract. They cannot be kept down, nor will they themselves be content to remain inactive. A momentary cessation of business will necessarily follow the disaster, but a short time only will be required to restore the wonted commercial activity and prosperity. No other city in the world but San Francisco could pass through the fiery ordeals which we have so many times been called upon to chronisle, and yet rise, Phoenix-like, with power renewed and energies uncrippled. It has done it in the past, and will accomplish the like in the future. A glorious carreer is before her yet. A few months at most will serve to dissipate the effects of the destructive confiagration, and her course will again be onward.

Loss of the Commodore Preble.

Loss of the Commodore Preble.

[From the San Francisco Herald, May 15.]

Sunday evening the steamer Sea Guil arrived in the harbor, bringing intelligence of the total loss of the steamer Commodore Preble, on the north shoa of Humboldt. This disastrous occurrence took place on Tuesday last, and the Preble now lies high and dry on the sand, bilged, her back briken, and altogether irreparably damaged. We learn that it will be impossible to get her off. The vessel, it appears, entered a false channel instead of the main one, and the accident was in consequence of the mistake.

The Sea Gull was on her way to Oregon, but im-He Set Com was on her way to regon, but immediately on the occurrence of the accident put into
Humboldt, and by the consent of her passengers
left them temporarily at that place, while she
brought down the passengers of the Preble. The
captain has entitled himself to the warm gratitude
of the passengers of the ill-fated Preble, for his generesity. The Sea Gull will commence taking in neresity. The Sea Gull will commence taking in freight to-morrow afternoon, we understand, from Paeme street wharf, and will be despatched on her way to Oregon, on Tuesday next.

Army Intelligence.

The U. S. steam propeller Massachusetts arrived in the harbor yesterday from Oregon, having on board the officers and men of the regiment of Mounted Rifles. The following is a list of the officers of the regiment, who have arrived by the Massachusetts.

cers of the regiment, who have arrived by each achievetts:—
Breet Colonel W. W. Loring; Major G. B. Crittenden; Assistant Surgeons L. H. Holden and C. H. Smith; J. N. Palmer, Leutenant and Adjutant; Brevet Majors J. S. Simonson and C. F. Ruff. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel A. Forter; Captains L. Jones and N. Newton; First Lieutenant A. J. Lindsay: Brevet Captains T. Cialborne and R. M. Norris; First Lieutenants J. May and F. S. K. Russell; Second Lieutenants G. H. Gordon, W. B. Lane and W. E. Jones; Lieutenants G. W. Howland and G. W. Hawkins.—Pacific News. May 14.

Shipments to California.

[From the Pacific News, May 15.]
Perhaps no intelligence which has been sent from
the Pacific to the Atlantic side, will create more
consternation than that which leaves our shores to-Perhaps no intelligence which has been sent from the l'acine to the Atlantic side, will create more consternation than that which leaves our shores to day. Business men who are looking for remittances for invoices, will, in many instances, see their accounts with California balanced by the fire. From such, the curses will be long and deep, but with what justice! These same men have sent to our shores vast quantities of the refuse goods of their cities articles that had become a dreg with them uncalled for and uscless. Not satisfied with the usual business profits at home, there goods have been sent here in the hepe of realizing for an inferior article what they could not possibly do for the first class on the Atlantic side. They have dreamed of glittering bags of the product of our mines. Imagination has become inflated, and the intelligence of the disaster will fall upon them with a startling effect. For such we have little sympathy. With the news of the disaster, let us comtaniente a few practical hints to our Atlantic friends. The market of California has been little understood or appreciated. The men who have located in our new State, are from the rich, luxurious regions of the older ones, and accustomed there to all the comferts which money precures, will have the same luxuries here, if they are in the masket. But shippers, under the supposition that eay thing will do for California, have mistaken our habits, and incorrectly estimated our wants. In shipping to the l'acific coast, instead of sending refuse goods, dealers should be careful to send the best articles obly, as none others will find sale at remunerative rate. Good articles always command good prices, even though the market be well supplied. Such articles can always be held where the supply exceeds the demand.

The amount of goods destroyed in the recent fire, will no doubt teluse the belief abroad that our market has become almost barren, and shipments what may feat permanent advance. Had the fire not cecured, however, and so many goods have bee

reference to our accompanying price current, deal-ors may readily see what acticles are in demand by a comparison with the quotations by the previous steamer. By a judicious shipment of such articles, they may confidently hope for a remunerative re-

turn; but by adopting the contrary policy, they may have even more cause to curse California in the fu-ture than in the paet.

Mining Intelligence.

[From the Ban Francisco Herald, May 15.]

We conversed yesterday with Major Austia, who reached the city on Tuesday night from the Carson's Creek quartz mine, bringing with him 250 lbs. of gold. The specimens we have seen are astonishingly rich, being almost solid lumps of gold, without more than one per cent of quartz. This mine is situated on the crest of a mountain, 5,000 feet above the level of the Stanislaus, between that river and Carson's creek. It has proved, perhaps, the richest mine in the world. The lead or gold bearing vein has been traced about one hundred feet, ordinarily not thicker than a knife blade, but at intervals expanding into pockets, one alone of which yielded \$150,000. The company have some seventy Sonorian miners at work. They are sinking sevent shafts to the vein, and when Major Austin left, all the indications were that they were about to come upon another pocket. In consequence of the magnificent yield of this mine a party of Mexican guerillas had attempted to seduce a portion of the company's miners into an attack upon the mine to carry off the large amount of gold known to be on hand. But the Sonorians informed the company of the intended movement, and all hands were armed and preparations made to give the bandits a warm reception. The latter discovered that their intended victims were on the alert, and very prudently retired. Major Austin has deposited the gold he brought with him at Mr. Argenti's.

We have seen a friend who is just down from the

and very prudently retired. Major Austin has deposited the gold he brought with him at Mr. Argenti's.

We have seen a friend who is just down from the mines at Placerville, which have been opened up within the past few days, who confirms the news we gave yesterday morning. He states that that whole section of country appears to be of volcanic formations. He visited one coyote hole where the miners had sunk their shaft through a stratum which almost seemed to be ashes. The substance seemed to be dry and soft, crumbling readily with the pressure of the thumb and finger. In many of the holes, the earth, seven or eight feet down, yielded from twenty-five to seventy-five cents to the pan. The character of the soil here was about half stones and half earth. He informs us that four friends of his took a tom and went down to the creek, where they commenced washing a pile of earth which had been washed with a rocker twice before. At the end of the day, after they had paid even laborers, they had an ounce apiece left.

A friend from Grass Valley informs us that the quartz mining operations in that neighborhood, are becoming more extended, and their importance more generally appreciated, as new discoveries are made. The crushing machines which are now in operation are all doing, a fair business, and are paying their owners moderarely well for the money invested.

We hear favorable reports from the mining re-

invested.
We hear favorable reports from the mining region about Ophir. The miners are now very generally averaging from six to ten dollars a day, and in some instances more. In the large ravine which rises in Auburn, and passes through Ophir, there are large numbers of miners at work to advantage. vantage.

there are large numbers of miners at work to advantage.

Coloma.—The Original Company, composed of one hundred and fifty men, have purchased of John T. Little & Co., the rights and privileges of the Sutter Mill, for the purpose of tearing down the dam, constructing a race, &c., for mining purposes. They paid Mr. Little \$7,500 cash in hand, and have built a damland race at an expense of about \$10,000.

They now find, however, that the dam of the celebrated Tunnel Company backs water on the work of the former company, in consequence of the tunnel being too small to convey water. The Tunnel Company have expended not less than \$100,000. and both companies are now foiled, without a change in construction. A proposition is now being considered by the two parties: 1st, The Tunnel Company to enlarge their tunnel sufficiently to convey the water. 2d, The two companies to join and build a wooden flume from the outlet of the upper company's race to the tunnel, a distance of five or six hundred yards. If such a project is carried out, Coloma will be the mining town of the North; if it should fail, the immense amount of money and labor expended in the vicinity will be irredeemably lost.

Quartzeville is located about two miles from the

Quartzeville is located about two miles from the Quartzeville is losated about two miles from the forks of the Cosumnes river, and contains a mining population of nearly three hundred. Wages are three to five dollars a day, with board. A number of new quartz veins have been recently discovered in the immediate vicinity, which promise a rich yield to organized and intelligent labor. Three crushing machines are in successful operation, belonging to one Illinois and two Tennessee companies.

We learn from the Nevada Journal, that Ne s We learn from the Nevada Journal, that New Coyote Diggings have been discovered near Sweetland's Ranch in Missisippi Valley. The dirt pays well for sluising from the top down. One sluies took out about \$480 in one day with four men. The lead is supposed to be quite extensive, and has been struck by every shaft that has been sank. This makes no less than three or four different points where this description of diggings have been discovered in as many weeks.

The leady of our extenmed United States Sonates.

covered in as many weeks.

The lady of our esteemed United States Senator, while in the mines recently, expressed a desire to several of the mines rewash a little gold herself. Of course an invitation was promptly extended to take possession of one of the holes for the time being. She dug a pan full of dirt, in true Californian style, and went through the operation of washing. Fortunately a lump of gold, weighing between ten dollars and an ounce, had been slyly dropped into the pan by one of the miners, and in due time it appeared at the bottom, as the result of her digging. Some people are born lucky.

appeared at the bottom, as the second some people are born lucky.

Extract of a letter dated Matheney's Creek, May Extract of a letter dated days we have been doing too. Extract of a letter dated Mathency's Creek, May 6:—" During the past few days we have been doing pretty well in the mining line. Yesterday we took out over a hundred dollars. To day we worked only in the foreneon, and made sixty dollars. We ceased work in the evening to repair our long tongs. We have four men hired at five dollars a day cach."

The Alta California of the 15th May says:—
We are in receipt of later and more reliable intelligence from the celebrated Shasta Valley mines. This valley lies, it will be remembered, to the east and north of Mount Shasta. One passes up to the head of Sacramento valley, and over the ridge down into Shasta. It is not an average says forty miles into Shasta. It is on an average some forty miles broad, and is coursed by several very picturesque brooks, which finally empty into the Klamath, and so on to the sea, just above Gold Biuff. The valley heads at the southeast, and lies in a nor:hwesterly heads at the southeast, and his in a horal state of direction. The paying claims are, so far as is known, about all taken up. Miners are making for the most part from twelve dollars to an ounce a day. The most fortunate average about twenty four dollars. More are retarning from that section of the country than are going up.

We were yesterday shown, says the Nevada Jow and, a lump of pure gold, weighing eight pounds, eight onnees, taken out of Poor Man's creek a few days since, by T. A. Tucker. It was taken from the bed of the creek.

The Saciamento Transcript, of the 13th inst., says:—Through the politeness of Bullard, Figg & Co., we were invited to their store on J street, to look at an immense specimen of quartz rock which has just been seat down from the mountains. It is owned by Anthony La Grave, Esq., who is now working an extensive quartz mine in Grass Valley. The block came from his mine, and is really a sight to look upon. It weighs four hundred and twenty-eight pounds, and every portion of the outside at least, and wherever there is a fissure in the rock, are the particles of gold to be seen very thickly sprinkled. We understand that it is to be sent to highand. Mr. La firace has already sent on a very beautiful specimen to the Smithsonian Institute.

Skirmishes with she Indians at Piacerville—Several Men Killed.

The Pacific News of the 10th instant says:—By Sacramento papers brought us by Freeman & Co., we learn that two skirmishes with the Indians had taken place near Placerville. The Transcript gives the following account of the affair:—It seems that a party of seven miners went out last week to prospect on the South Fork of the American river. Last Friday evening, as they were preparing to camp where the river forks again, about ten miles from Johnson's rancho, they were attacked by a party of fedians to the number of twenty-five or thirty. The first intimation they had of the close proximity of the Indians, was the report of a ric, when one of the party dropped dead. His name was Wade, and he was from Kaeine, Wisconsin. Two others of the party were wounded. Their names were Mooris Davis, and — Easterbrooks. Some of the Indians were armed with rifles, and a few with boweand arrows. The prospect party were enabled through the darkness of the night to make good their netreat, and at daybreak they arrived at Johnson's rancho. On Saturday, twenty-four men volunteered to go out and find the dead body of Mr. Wade, but, as it was late in the day, they remained at Johnson's until Sunday morning, when they proceeded for that purpose. They found the place where the dead body had been ick, but all that renained were some of the bones and a heap of ashes. It is, of course, supposed that the body had been burned. When the party had arrived at the spot, it is union made another attack upon them. They were forced to re-cross the river, and keep up a fire while tray were retreating. The Indians followed the retreating party about four miles. They were this time, as a general thing, armed with rifles, and supposed to number two hundred and fifty. In the second skirmish, Mr. Clark, of Clay county, Missouri, was wounded, and, it is supposed, mortally. Four of the Indians, at least, are known to be killed.

From the Transcript we learn that a despatch had hear nearing by G

killed.
From the Transcript we learn that a despatch had been received by Gen. Winn, from Major Rogers, dated at Colorna, communicating the outbreak amongst the Indians, and stating that he had commenced raising a force of 50 to 75 men to

go out at once to meet them. Major Graham had just arrived from Placerville, confirming the accounts of the disturbance as already published.

Considerable excitement had occurred at Naps in regard to McCauley, the murderer. Major Cooper had been circulating a paper in favor of his anal release, when a large meeting of the citizens assembled, at which a resolution was adopted, to the effect that as feathers materially assist in flight, a coat might not be out of place upon the Major. The whole meeting then adjourned to the house where the Major was stopping, and he was ferced to mount his horse and accompany them to the place of public assembling. The meeting was again organized, and after passing sundry resolutions, he was escorted down to the ferry over Napariver by the whole town. After hastily paying six bits fare, he was placed in the boat and rowed across to the Benicia side. Almost every citizen of the town were standing upon the bank, and the boatmen sang a dolorous song as they ferried him over.

The Transcrint says that he re-crossed the river

over.

The Transcript says that he re-crossed the river two miles above, which becoming known, twenty men started upon their horses in search of him, but without success. The next day he deemed it prudent to leave the place quietly.

Treaties with the Indians.

[From the Alta California, May 10.]

Two of the U. S. Indian Commissioners for California are now in this city, as previously announced, having quite effectively accomplished the object of their mission. They have completed treaties with sixteen tribes of mountain Indians, besides the five tribes on the Mercedes River—twenty-one tribes in all. The names of the mountain Indian tribes are, How-ech-eis, Chuck-chau-ces, Chou-chil-lies, Po-ho-nach-es and Nook-choos, five tribes subject to the Grand Chief Nai-yak-qua, who is represented by the Commissioners as a brave warrior and wise man.

The Pit-cach-es, Cas-soes, Toom-nas, Tal-lin-ches, and Pas-ke-sas, are subject to the Chief Tom-quit. The Wa cha-hets, I-tech-es, Cho-e-nim-nis, Cho kime-nas, No-to-no-tos and We-mal-ches, are under a Grand Chief called Pas-qual. There are parts of two or three tribes which would not come in to treat. Some of these are, it is understood, fractions of the Chow-chil-lies. The Commissioners finding it impossible to treat with them, Major Savage, with three companies, moved against the m, came up with them, with only a river between, and had a skirmish, killing two or three of them.

It was his opinion that they would then come in and treat. If they do not, he will pursue and whip them into terms. This is their destiny. The terms of the treaty are in part as follows:—They are to have a space of country about fifty miles square, from the Chowchille river to the Cowiere river, commonly called the Four Creeks. This portion of country is intersected by various streams of water, and embraces good fishing grounds and excellent tillage land, and is situated at the fost of the Sierra Nevada.

Each chief is to have a gardener farnished him to instruct him and his people in gardening and agriculture; is to be furnished with seeds, with breed mates, certain quantities of beeves and flour, and several other items. They express themselves well satisfied with the conditions of the treaty. Our only fear is, that the commi

furnished the commissioners when they first entered upon service.

It would be a cause of serious regret if the object of their mission should fail through want of a few thousand dollars. It would cost more in a month to fight them than the cost of the treaties for a year. For they are a different set of men from the mission Indians who have become enervated and worthless by contact and intercourse with the whites. Dr. Wozencraft esteems them as brave as any on the eastern side of the mountains, and says that all they need is experience and arms to become, if hostile, extremely troublesome. A side, however, from the mere cost of a war, the interest of the State and of its citizens would greatly suffer. It would be next to impossible to subdue them if once united and in arms in the fastnesses of the mountains.

Marriages and Deaths in California.

MARRIAGES.
On Sunday, March 16th at Grass Valley, by Justice Roberts, Freeman W. Austin, formerly of Hancock Co., Illinois, to Hepsey Jane Underwood, formerly of Jackson Co., Missouri.

Illinois, to Hepsey Jane Underwood, formerly of Jackson Co., Missouri.

In Sacramento, by the Rev. Mr. Benton, Charles I. Denman, late of the U. S. Regiment of mounted riftemen, to Mrs. Frances Maria O'Niel, of New Orleans.

On the 14th ult., by D. D. Bullock, Esq., W. D. Hibson, to Mise Isabel J. Whemmiller, all of Sacramento City, On Sunday evening, May 11. in Sacramento City, by Rev. Mr. Briggs, Dr. C. Morrill, of Sacramento City, to Mise Mary Atan Morrill, of Beston, Mass.

On the 19th of April, at the residence of Mr. John Waymire, in Polk county, by Eld, H. M. Waller, Mr. Charles W. Smith, printer, to Miss Nancy Price.

At the Butes, April 17, by Rev. Mr. Griffin, Mr. Augustus Fenno, to Miss Rebecca Jane Denny, both of Washington county.

DEATHS IN SAN PRANCISCO.

May 3—Theodore Smith, Baltimore, aged 34 years. E. McCahill, 19.

May 3—Theodore Smith, Baltimore, aged 34 years.
E. McCahill, 19.

4—Wm. Watson, Boston, 35.
Senjamin Whittler, 32.
5—Jacob Shaffer, Germany, 33.
Wilvina Gertrude Clemons, Texas, 2.
David C. Swain, Nantucket, Mass., 39.
6—Romer Featis, Mexico, 39.
Edw. L. Fuller, Michigan,
7—John Conolity, New South Wales, 38.
Margaret Anna E. Williams, Baltimore, 19.
James Lumbord, Maine, 30.
8—Thos. McCollon, Washington, D. C., 30.
9—Jacob Hall, 35.
John McCalla, Washington, D. C.
12—John Kean, Ireland, 28.
Edw. F. Stone, Maine, 20.
Wm. Lowrey, England, 33.
Lialues, France, 25.
The following are the names of the gentlemen who lost their lives in the fire of the 4th inst.;—
Captain James Welch, Baltimore, Leone Greenbaum,
Germany, aged 27; Rubin Backer, Germany, 29, Mr.
Nafrumn Germany, 32, O. Rossenthrall, Germany, 22,
Wm. Lindsley, N. Y., 35, and two others, names unknown.
IN NACRAMENTO CITY.

Wm. Lindsley, N.Y., 35; and two others, names unknown.

IN SACRAMENTO CITY.

April 21—Sacramento Conduit, Sacramento, aged 1 year.

22—Hugh Evans, Boston, 26.

26—P. D. Hull, Mischesippi, 29.

29—Mr. McCiellan, Boston.

27—Henry Eddy, Illinois, 36.

May 2—James R. Morris, 22.

3—John P. Wallace, Alabama, 25.

Thomas Whittlen, Michigan.

On board steamer Notherner, April 25, Elizabeth, infant daughter of John O. and Namy M. Wheeler, of Florida.

On board steamer Northerner, April 29, Eliza Keen, infant daughter of William D. and Julia Smith, of New York.

On board steamer Northerner, April 20, W. B. Elizabeth, On board steamer Northerner, April 20, Eliza Keen, infant daughter of William D. and Julia Smith, of New York.

On board steamer Northerner, April 20, W. B. Elizabeth, On board steamer Northerner,

infant daughter of William D. and Julia Smith. of New York.

On board steamer Northerner, April 29. Wm. Kulselmcier, aged 25 years, formerly of New York State.

In Nevada city, May 1st. Ogden Woodraff, aged 22 years, from Bates county. Mo.
On the 30th of April. at Nevada city, of scurvy. John Elliot, of Carrol county, Mo. aged 45 years.

On the 23d ult., in the vicinity of Nevada city, after an illness of ten days, of crysipelas. John M. Sailor, of Clark county, Mo. aged 25 years and 5 months.

Drowned, in the harbor, on the 5th inst., J. B. Spofford, of Manchester, N. H.
At the Gregory House, Nevada City, of peneumonia, on the morning of the 8th of May, Columbus Restor, of Clark county, Mo., aged 28 years.

At Newtown, Nevada county, on the 2d inst., Isaac H. Strider, formerly of Jefferson county, Va., in the 32d year of his age.

At Moquelumne Hill, southern mines, T. E. Unger, Esq., of New York, shot by a Frenchman.

Suddenly, in Nevada City, on the 4th inst., of typhoid fever, Henry C. Smith, aged 33 years, of Fairfield, Connecticut.

In Oak Valley, on the North Yuba, Capt, James Parker

In Oak Valley, on the North Yuba, Capt. James Parker aged 65 years. He was from Southampton L. I.
At Greenwood Valley, April 23, Wm. H. Roed, of Law-renceburg, Indiana, of typhoid fever, after an illness of over two months, aged about 27 years.

Latest San Francisco Market Report. Latest San Francisco Market Report.

May 15, 1851—Stuart's crushed sugar, 15/3c. Rio coffee, 17/3c. sardines, half boxes, 85 75 per dozen, cider vinegar. 10/3c.; mess pork, 86; butter, in kegs, midding, 21c.; losf sugar, 13/3c al 6c.; 8t. Julien claret, 85; French brandy, in casks, 87 50; cherry brandy, 85; champagne cider, 83 75; half boxes raisins, \$1 65; quarter do, \$1; blankets, assorted colors, \$4 37/3c a \$4 50; tumblers, common pressed, \$2 a \$2 25; segars. German, \$13 a \$15; do, Manila, \$25 50; tacks, assorted, 6c. per M; zine, in sheets, 5 a 7c. per 15; soap, dark brown, 10c.; syrup, 30c per gallon; mackerel, pickied, in 28 15, kitts, \$1 25.

Adams & Co.'s California Express. Adams & Co. give notice, that the destruction of their store by the late disastrous conflagration in San Fran-cisco, has occasioned no interruption in their business

Our new brick building (now in process of erection Our new brick building (now in process or on the site of the former premises) will be thoroughly fire proof—having double walls, double iron doors and shutters, with vanils for the security of frequire entrasted to us for transportation, and will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of July next.

Our books, papers, specie, dust, and valuable packages, contained in the vaults of our former store, were saved from loss or injury.

ADAMS & CO.

New Year, June 19, 1851. At a recent meeting of the Clicsophic Society of

Princeton College, resolutions of condocense to the family of the late A. M. C. Terry, Eq., who lost his life in the late rencontre at Lynchburg, Va. were passed. We have the rectutions, but their length preciudes their publication.

News from Oregon.

By the hands of our special correspondent, we received Oregon dates to the 10th of May, the Columbia having arrived at San Francisco the day previous to the salling of the steamer of May 15th. We glean the following items of news:

At a meeting of the people of Marion county, the following candidates were nominated as representatives to the Legislative Assembly:—Wiley Chapman, William Parker, and Hiram A. Johnson.

A contract had been made for the building of a steamboat to ely between the Cascades and the Dalles, on the Columbia.

We have at length received late and reliable information from the mines, from which it is certain that those whe are engaged in this important business are desing well—making from \$5 to \$12 per day, while some few are doing much better. Instances have occurred in which men have made \$100. These, however, are like "angels' visits, few and far between." We trust the flattering accounts from the geld region of the Klamath may not induce any more of our agricultural population to leave; as they are sure of full pockets, as the reward of their laber, at home.

[From the Sacramente Transcript, May 15]
We are informed by Gen. McCarver, who has

the reward of their laber, at home.

[From the Sacramente Transcript, May 15]
We are informed by Gea. McCarver, who has just arrived from Oregon, that at least one-half of the people of the territory have left the farms and towns, and have gone or are going to the mines. These mines are but a continuation of the California mines. But little is known, it is true, with regard to the northern boundary line of the State; but wherever it lies, there can be no doubt that the mines of the South Fork of the Umpqua and those of Rogues' River are in Oregon.

The streets of Oregon City and Portland are, at the present time, filled with pack animals and wargons, which are continually loading up and pushing off for the mines. These towns present, in their bustle and their general aspect, at the present time, very much the appearance of our Californian supply towns.

very much the appearance of our Californian supply towns.

The miners on their way pass up the Willamette valley to the dividing ridge between that and the Umpqua's, over the ridge and down upon the South Fork of the Umpqua; or, keeping on, they cross the dividing ridge between the Empqua and Rogue's River valleys, and so down on to Rogue's River.

At the last advices there were at least a hundred wagons and several hundred miners waiting at the canyon between the Umpqua and Rogue's River valleys, on account of the high water. So soon as the stream falls they will pass through.

Such is the feeling in relation to the Oregon mines that the Oregonian comes out in a leading article, praying all Californians who have the interests of the territory at heart to remain upon their farms. The argument it uses is after the style of the proverb, "Money is the root of all evil." We imagine, however, if money is the root of all evil, the want of it is a pretty important branch thereof.

[From the Oregon City Statesman, May 2.]

thereof.

[From the Oregon City Statesman, May 2.]
General Lane arrived in this city on Monday last, direct from the Klamath country, bringing gratifying intelligence of the mining prospects. He says miners who work can obtain from eight to ten dollars per day, and that those employed generally average that amount. Larger raises are sometimes made, though not often. He says the gold is scattered over a large extent of country, and cannot be exhausted by firty years working. Provisions are plenty, and obtainable at fair rates.

A tribe of Indians (known as the Kanyon Indians) living about half way between South Umpqua and Rogue's rivers, are somewhat troublesome,

qua and Rogue's rivers, are somewhat troublesome and have murdered one white man, an Oregonian Gov. I.ane reports that a small detachment o soldiers are much needed there.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN OREGON. MARRIAGES.
In Oregon city, April 24, by the Rev. G. O. Atkinson, apt. J. C. Ansawarm to Miss Nancy Jane White, all of regon City.

Capt. J. C. Answorth to Miss Maney Sane Williams, Oregon City.

On the 10th of April, at the residence of Mr. John Waymire, in Polk county, by Eld. H. M. Waller, Mr. Charles W. Smith, printer, to Miss Nancy Price.

At the Butes, April 17, by Rev. Mr. Griffin, Mr. Augustus Fenne to Miss Reduced Jane Denny, both of Washington county.

DEATH.

On the 9th April, at Lafayette, Oregon, of chronic bronchitis, after a tedious illness of nine weeks, Many Jane Scott, consort of Lemuel Scott, aged 25 years

Our New Granada Correspondence

PANAMA, N. G., May 28, 1851. Appearance of Panama-Earthquakes on the Pacific Coast-Treatment of Americans-Steamboat Competition, &c., &c. Here I find myself again, for the third time

in this far famed city of New Granada-the same dirty, noisy, and unpleasant place to stay in. There is no comfort, no pleasure -- no thing which in the least degree tends to make the time pass lightly, but everything is dull, heavy, and monotonous. If it could only be Yankeeized, there might be some hopes of it; but as it is, it is deplorable. Life, limb, nor property, is not safe here; frequent robberies and murders take place, and it is more than a man's life is worth to venture out after So'clock P. M. This city has latterly become the grand centre of all the desperadoes of the States and elsewhere, who make it a business to rob those passing through the place, most especially returning Californians; and so well de they lay their plans, that sometimes thousands of dollars worth of dust is stolen. In cases like these, I think there is no pity for the loser. For the sake of shirking the petty per centage of safe transportation by some responsible company, they lose the whole. The government of the place is perfectly imbecile, and is worse, in fact, than that of Faustian I. The interest of the Americans is not respected in the lease; and were it not for the superhuman exertions made by our Consul, Mr. A. B. Corwine, they would suffer every indignity and inconvenience. It is time for our government at home to look into the management of the affairs of this republic, for as it is, in my opinion, it is a mere nonentity.

this republic, for as it is, in my opinion, it is a more nonentity.

There is nothing very new or interesting transpiring at present. The news from the United States, in relation to Caba and South Carolina, produced some excitement. The Panama Star published copious extracts from the New York Herald, in an extra, a large number of copies being sold.

old.
The news from Valparaiso has also tended to The news from Valparaiso has also tended to create a commotion among the inhabitants here, as a considerable shock of an earth-quake o'scurred at Gorgona, on the 5th of May. The inhabitants are fearful that it may visit them one of these days. I understood from Mr. A. B. Miller, at Gorgona, that the shock was severely felt there, and, in fact, the house shock so, it was almost impossible for him to write; he said it sounded precisely as if a large hogshead had been rolling over the ground. On the same day, during a very severe thunder stom, the ligh ning struck the flag staff on his house, descended into the dining room, killing one of the waiters, named Taylor, mstantly, and prostrating, insensible, several others, one of them a

of the waiters, named Taylor, instantly, and prostrating, insensible, several others, one of them a lady, and setting fire to the house. The fire was speedily extinguished, and no other damage was done, except tearing and scattering the boards in the different rooms which it passed through.

The steamer W. H. Aspinwall, on her trip down the Chagres river, on the 2dd, in turning a sharp corner of the stream, where the current was passing very rapidly, ran into a canoe, containing four men and a native, upsetting it, the whole party being drowned tiregory's messenger met the bodies floating down the stream, between San Pablo and Palanquicla, and the canoe diffted up against some snags. Three of the bodies were dressed like railroad men, while one was entirely naked. Sonse of the passengers of the Empire City caught the bodies, as did also Mr. King, of the railroad station, and had then interred along the shore. A report got abroad here immediately

City caught the bodies, as did also Mr. King, of the railroad station, and had them interred along the shore. A report got abroad here immediately that the men had been murdered; but without foundation, as it undoubtedly happened in the matner mentioned above—my information coming from the best authority.

William Link, a young man from New York city, in the neighborhood of Third street, accidentally shot a native, at Cruces, on Saturday, the 24th. It appears that he had, in company with others, hired a bont to go down the river, having just returned from California. He had just stepped into the bont, which was filled with his own comrades, with his pistol cocked; and from some unknown cause, it went off, the ball taking effect in the left side of the homber, and lodging in his back. As soon as it became known generally to the natives, that one of their nu nber had been shot by an American, the whole town rose, armed and equipped, to murder every American in the place. Things for a time looked threatening in the extreme, and the Americans in and around Cruces were obliged to take refuge for the night in the houses of the most influential of the inhabitants. Link was immediately arrested, and underwent an examination before the Alcalde, where, although it was proved satirfactorily that the whole affair was an accident, on the evidence of the botaman, yet the Alcalde ordered him to l'anoma; and he came in last night, tied to a mule, and guarded by four men. Through the exertions and milkenne of the American Count, I have no the bontman, yet the Alcalde ordered him to Panama; and he came in last night, tied to a mule, and guarded by four men. Through the exertions and increase of the American Consul, I have no doubt he will be set at liberty. Now mark the difference. Had it been a native who had shot an American, the latter would have been obliged to have contributed largely to arrest the prisoner, as in the case of the Chagres river murde'er, and the government would not, except under fear, have assisted; but to show their agility, they keep our countryman in the stocks for thirty-six hours, and then send him here to be imprisoned; whereas, one of their own would have been set free. I seriously think if our legislators would just drop the nigger question for a time, at any rate, and attend to the welfare of their fellow

countrymen abroad, it would be more to their

countrymen abroad, it would be more to their credit.

There are no less than six steamers now at this port, awaiting passengers for San Francisco, viz: the Oregon, Republic, Sarah Sands, Fremont, (just arrived.) General Warren, and the Union, (propeler.) of the new and independent line. Competition is, as a matter of course, very great, and passage to San Francisco can be had for a mere song: \$100 in the steerage. It is a perfect farce for any one to think of purchasing through tickets from New York to. San Francisco. There will never be for the future, a time when there will be less than four steamers here, and passengers can always, with every degree of safety, wait to purchase their tickets here for San Francisco. Many a poor man, who cannot afford to pay \$400 to California, did he know these facts, would not hesitate a moment in leaving for the new El Dorado of the West. A mancan travel from New York to California, under present circumstances, for \$100 in the steerage, and \$150 or \$175 in the cabin; and I hope that this will meet the eye of many who can afford to pay this amount, and of which, I have no doubt, there are hundreds.

Ran Runnels & Co., the agents of Gregory's ex-

and of which, I have no doubt, there are hundreds.

Ran Runnels & Co., the agents of Gregory's express, still keep up their name as the fast men of the Isthmus. Their last express, according to the Star, came through in thirty-four working hours. They are very faithful, and despatch their business without stop or hindrance; with Mr. Waterman at Chagres, Mr. Skelton at Gorgona, and Mr. Smith at Panama, everything works in perfect order, and with Thompson & Hitchsock to pull the wires in New York, things go like clockwork, and Gregory's express is fast becoming the very best means of communication between the sister States.

CALLEGENIA.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, June 11, 1851. The Legislature-The Cholera-Weather, &c., &c. I have little general news to communicate since the subjoined was written, which will not prove unateresting.

The Assembly is prorogued, according to custom, nd, although the Governor has the power, still, I and, although the Governor has the power, still, I do not think it will be called together again before October. Many persons wish that there should be an extraordinary session, to re-enact the old police bill, in lieu of the present constabulary force, which, it is feared, will not work well.

The cholera still lingers on the North side, more particularly in the parish of Hanover. The victims are, I am happy to say, few, compared to the numbers a few weeks back.

The wanther impost delightful in the country.

The weather is most delightful in the country parts; we have been almost deluged with rain throughout the country, which has gladdened the hearts of the planters.

LAGUAYRA, May 21, 1851.
State of the Country—The New Cabinet—The Markets, 4c.

Everything is quite still here now, and I don't suppose that anything at present, now that Congress has ad-

adjourned, can occur to disturb the country.

The new administration is now composed of Mr. Aranda, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Gellipeau, as Minister of the Treasury. The departments of War and Marine are filled by General Silva, for the present. The President seems to be active, and endeavoring all in his power to arrange the affairs of the country for the best, as fast as he can, and no doubt will succeed.

Venezuela, I think, is better off now than she was a few years ago; and generally, trade is certainly getting up, which is always a sure sign of peace and tranquility in a country. Time will show that what I say is true; and all efforts to the contrary to put this present government down, will prove abertive, no matter by what party it is attempted.

There are no American vessels in port. The Thomas Daliett carries this letter.

The Crops.

The Alexandria (Red River) Republican of the 31st ult., says:--We were shown on Thursday, two-cotton blooms from the plantation of R. C. Hynson, of Bayou Rapides. This is right early for them, considering the season we have had, but it is no indication of the state of the crop throughout the parish, or on Red River generally. The crop out of which they came was one of the earliest that was planted in the parish, and has been well attended to and cultivated. Few crops, if any, are as far advanced, while perhaps the much larger portion of the cotton in the parish is from three weeks to a month behind it. For the want of rain, it is feared the young cotton will not come to anything. The bulk of the corn crop has already been destroyed beyond redemption, for the want of rain, Very few planters indeed will be able to make more than a third or fourth of a crop. The sugar cane is suffering almost as much, owing to the draught, as corn is."

as corn is as corn is."

The Nutchez Courier, of the 3d June, says:—The crops through this section of the country are beginning to suffer, by reason of the long extended drought—the cotton but slightly yet, though it will soon begin to feel it, but the crris beginning to wilt. Great fears are entertained in this, Jefferson, and Franklin counties, that the crops will be exceedingly small, if not a complete failure, unless it rains soon. It is now over three months a nee we have had any rain more than an ordinary shower.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN TRENTON. - A fire occurred on Sunday last, about noon, in the cotton manufactory of J. P. Kennedy, on the Assampink, and notwithstanding the more than ordinary exertions of the firemen for more than an hour, the True American states, the attic and third story, with their contents of cotton, &c., were destroyed. The building and machinery were insured for \$10,000; but the loss in stock to Mr. Kennedy was about

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

New Discovery.

A New Discovery, by Horace H. Day, of a Nice
Distinction in Colors—The Liability of the
Infringer Changed by a Change of Color—
Color a Feature as Important as Scretchiness in Rubber—India Rubber Patents Admitting of Colorable Evaluations, so Theodor

NESS IN RUBBER—INDIA RUBBER PATENTS ADMITTING OF COLORABLE EVASIONS, AND THEREIN AN EXCEPTION TO THE GENERAL RULE OF PATENT LAW.

The question is often asked why Horace H. Day has again commenced infringing on Goodyear's patents, after having, under his own hand and seal, acknowledged their validity by paying five thousand dollars for past infringements and for a license to work under them, and by agreeing to stamp the goods made by him, "Goodyear's Patent;" and how he is able to carry on the defence of so many and such expensive law suits!

goods made by him, "Goodyear's Patent;" and how he is able to carry on the defence of so many and such expensive law suits!

We answer, first, it is Day's fondness for litigation; and, secondly, he has, thus far, been enabled to indulge his litigious spirit, by using against Goodyear the profits made by his piracies on Goodyear's patents. The number of suits in which Day is involved cannot be far from forty—enough to ruin any man, though successful.

The lawsuits by Goodyear against Day embrace three separate and distinct patents, each one of which is indispensable in the manufacture of vulcanized rubber. Each one of these patents must be infringed, or the business be abandoned. Day is, therefore, an infringer on each of these three patents, and a verdict against him upon one patent will be as fatal as a verdict upon all three.

The patents which he acknowledged the validity of, and which are indispensable in making vulcanized or metallic rubber, are dated, one February 24th, 1839, for the use of sulphur in connection with Indian Rubber, the other, June 15th, 1841, for metallic rubber, re issued Dec 25th, 1849, the validity of which was also established in a cause between Goodyear and Day, in the United States Circuit Court at Trenton, New Jersey, in September last, Judge Grier presiding.

We have heretofore stated that a verdict was sken, and judgment entered up, against Seaver & Knowlton (Day's agents in Boston), by consent.

ceurt at Trenton, New Jersey, in September last, Judge Crier presiding.

We have heretofore stated that a verdict was sken, and judgment entered up, against Seaver & Knowiton (Day's agents in Boston), by consent of Day, and shortly afterwards, in the New Brunswick Times, Jan. 5th, 1817, Day offered a reward of \$5,000 for a license to work under, and which he paid \$5,000 for a license to work under, and which he now says are "fraudulent."

How Day got hold of Goodyear's invention, whilst it was yet a secret, and before his application for a patent therefor, by hiring a man who had learned the secret in Goodyear's factory, and by paying him \$60 for divulging the same, we have heletofore proved under his wwn signature, by publishing two copies of Day's letters in our possession. The third patent which Day is infringing is for dispensing with solvents in the manufacture of India Rubber, and is just as indispensable as either of the others in the profitable manufacture of India Rubber. The public are already aware that the validity of this patent was established by the decision of the Commissioner of Patents, on the question of extension; and this decision was subsequently revised (together with the large mass of testimony taken in the cause, Day being the opjosing party), by the Secretary for the Interior, and the United States Attorney General, and that decision was affirmed by both. Extrasts from that decision was a fine patents. The simple fact that Horace H. Day is a single manufacturer in the business, speaks volumes against him.

Day has a license from Goodyear to mak

rubber, purchased of Pay, will be proceduted ap-